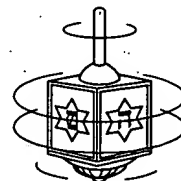


drawl (drāl'), *adj.*, **draught-i-er**, **draught-**
a river in S central Europe, flowing E
ia, through NE Slovenia, along a part of
and Croatia, into the Danube in Yugoslavia
man, **Draw** (drau).
a vid'ē an), *n.* 1. a language family of South
S India, and including Telugu and
ge belonging to this family. —*adj.* 3. of
its speakers. [1856; < Skt *Dravidā* (a) en-
w, drawn, drawing, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cause
tion by or as if by a pulling force; pull; draw
, in, out, or off). 2. to pull down; or over-
p or aside so as to uncover: *Draw the curtain*
er him. 3. to bring, take, or pull out; *draw*
to draw water from a well; *to draw blood*
ward oneself or itself, as by inherent force
e crowds. 5. to sketch (someone or some-
lineate; depict: *to draw a vase*. 6. to com-
n lines. 7. to mark or lay out; trace: *to draw*
to frame or formulate: *to draw a distinction*
orm (sometimes fol. by up): *Draw up the*
in: *to draw liquid through a straw*. 11. to
ength from prayer. 12. to deduce; infer: *to*
get, take, or receive: *to draw a salary of \$500*
draw (funds) from an account. 15. to with-
the money from an account (often fol. by
duce; bring in: *The deposits draw interest*
w a turkey. 18. to pull out to full or greater
unents of molten glass. 19. to bend by pulling
ation for shooting an arrow: *to draw a bow*.
assigned to one by or as if by lottery: *to*
pick unseen or at random, as from among
umbered tickets: *to draw straws to see who*
to form or reduce the sectional area of a
ng through a die. 22. to wrinkle or shrink
to cause to discharge: *to draw an abscess by a*
el) to need (a specific depth of water) to float
) with neither side winning; tie. 26. a. to take
card or cards) from the pack. b. (in bridge) to
ng cards in (a suit) by leading. 27. (in billiards)
to recoil after impact by administering a back-
28. to steep (tea) in boiling water. —*v.i.* 29. to
ing, or attracting force. 30. to move or pass
usly, as under a pulling force: *The day draws*
word, pistol, etc., for action. 32. to hold a
draw for prizes. 33. to sketch or to trace
depict an image by sketching. 34. to be skilled
of sketching. 35. to shrink or contract (often fol.
a demand (usu. fol. by on or upon): *to draw*
37. a. to act as an irritant; cause; blister: *to*
or the like to gather at a specific point. 38. to
aft, as a flue. 39. to leave a contest undecided;
mers, an audience, etc. 41. to pull back the
ation for shooting an arrow. 42. draw away, *v.*
move farther ahead: *One runner drew away*
in, a. to cause to take part or enter, esp. in
fight; *don't draw me in*. b. to make, a sketch
w in a human figure against the landscape
back or away. 45. draw on, a. to come near;
s drawing on. b. to clothe oneself in; to
utilize or make use of, esp. as a source: *The*
ossip. 46. draw out, a. to pull out; remove;
ade to speak. d. to take (money) from a
up, a. to draft, esp. in legal form or as a
into position; arrange in order or formation
stop; halt: *The bus drew up at the curb*.
49. something that attracts customers; an
thing that is moved by being drawn, as the
bridge. 51. something that is chosen or drawn
or chance. 52. DRAWING (def. 5, 6). 53. a
54. Also called draw play, a football play in
ies as if to pass and then hands the ball to
ward the line of scrimmage. 55. a. DRAW, POKE
or cards taken or dealt from the pack. 56. a
ageway with a shallow bed; gully. b. the dry
fly Western U.S. a coulee; ravine. 57. the pull
bow to its full extent. —*Idiom.* 58. beat
e quickly than (an opponent). 59. draw oneself
t posture. [bef. 900; OE *dragan*; c. ON *dragla*
to carry; cf. DRAC]
ik'), *n.* 1. an undesirable or objectionable
refund of tariff or other tax, as when import
anew. [1690-1700]
) *n.* a heavy metal bar attached to the rear
a hitch for pulling machinery. [1945-50]
'bri'), *n.* a bridge of which the whole or a
ered, or drawn aside, to prevent access or
boats, barges, etc. [1300-50]
down'), *n.* 1. a lowering of water surface
ction or depletion. [1915-20]
n. a person on whom a bill of exchange is

ble; fancy; deceive. 13. to pass or spend (time) in dreaming (often
fol. by away): *to dream away the afternoon*. 14. dream up, to form in
the imagination; devise. —*adj.* 15. most desirable; ideal: *a dream vaca-*
tion. [bef. 1000; ME *dream*, OE *drēam* joy, mirth] —*dream/ful*, *adj.*
—*dream/fully*, *adv.* —*dream/ful-ness*, *n.* —*dream/ingly*, *adv.*
—*dream/like*, *adj.*
dream-er (drē'mār), *n.* 1. a person who dreams. 2. an impractical or
unrealistic person. 3. a person who has bold or highly speculative
ideas or plans; visionary. [1250-1300]
dream-land (drēm'land'), *n.* 1. a pleasant, lovely land that exists
only in dreams or the imagination; the region of reverie. 2. a state of
sleep. [1825-35]
dream-less (drēm'lis), *adj.* not marked, disturbed, or enhanced by
dreams: *dreamless sleep*. [1595-1605] —*dream/less-ly*, *adv.*
—*dream/less-ness*, *n.*
dreamt (drēm't), *v.* a pt. and pp. of DREAM.
dream/ team, *n.* a number of persons of the highest ability associ-
ated in some joint action: *a dream team that should win the Olympics*;
a dream team of defense lawyers. [1990-95]
dream-time (drēm'tīm'), *n.* (among Australian Aborigines) the an-
cient time of the creation of all things by sacred ancestors. Also called
the dreaming. [1905-10]
dream/ world or **dream/world**, *n.* the world of imagination or
illusion rather than of objective reality. [1810-20]
dream-y (drē'mē), *adj.*, **dream-i-er**, **dream-i-est**. 1. of the nature of
or typical of dreams; visionary. 2. vague; dim. 3. inducing dreams or
a dreamlike mood, esp. pleasantly: *dreamy music*. 4. given to day-
dreaming or reverie. 5. abounding in dreams. 6. wonderful; marvel-
ous: *a dreamy new car*. [1560-70] —*dream/i-ly*, *adv.* —*dream/i-*
ness, *n.*
drear (drēr), *adj.* Chiefly literary. dreary. [1620-30]
drear-y (drēr'ē), *adj.*, **drear-i-er**, **drear-i-est**. 1. causing sadness or
gloom; dismal. 2. dull; boring; wearisome. 3. sorrowful; sad; melan-
choly. [bef. 900; ME *dreary*, OE *drēorig* gory, cruel, sad] —*drear/i-ly*,
adv. —*drear/i-ness*, *n.* —*drear/i-some*, *adj.*
dreck or **drek** (drek), *n.* Slang. 1. dung. 2. junk. [1920-25; < Yid-
dish *drek*; c. G *Dreck* filth; cf., ON *drekk* excrement]
 dredge (drej), *n., v.*, **dredged**, **dredg-ing**. —*n.* 1. any of various
powerful machines for dredging up or removing earth, as by means of
a scoop or a series of buckets. 2. a barge on which such a machine is
mounted. 3. a dragnet or other contrivance for gathering material or
objects from the bottom of a river, bay, etc. —*v.t.* 4. clear out with a
dredge: *to dredge a river*. 5. to remove (sand, silt, etc.) from the bot-
tom of a river or other body of water. —*v.i.* 6. to use a dredge. 7.
dredge up, to discover and reveal; unearth. [1425-75]
 dredge (drej), *v.t.*, **dredged**, **dredg-ing**, to coat (food) with a pow-
dery substance, as flour. [1590-1600; v. use of dredge mixture of
grains, late ME *drage*, *drage*, appar. identical with ME *drag*(g)e, *dra-*
gie sweetmeat, confection < OF (see DRACÉS)] —*dredg'er*, *n.*
 dreg (dreg), *n.* 1. dregs, the sediment of liquids; lees; grounds. 2. Usu.,
dregs, the least valuable part of anything: *the dregs of society*. 3. a
small remnant; any small quantity. [1250-1300; ME < ON *drag* yeast
(pl. *draggar* dregs)] —*dreg/gy*, *adj.* —*dreg/gi-ness*, *n.*
D region, *n.* D LAYER. [1925-30]
drei-del (drād'l), *n., pl.* -dels, -del. 1. a four-sided top bearing He-
brew letters, used in a children's game traditionally played on Hanuk-
kah. 2. the game itself. [1925-30; < Yiddish *dreydl* = *drey*(en) to ro-
tate, turn (< MHG *drā(j)e*n, *drāhen*; cf. G. *drehen*) + -*dl* *n.* suffix]



dreidel

Drei-ser (drī'sar, -zar), *n.* Theodore, 1871-1945, U.S. novelist.
 drench (drench), *v.t.* 1. to wet thoroughly; soak. 2. to saturate by im-
mersion in a liquid; steep. 3. to cover or fill completely; bathe: *sun-*
light drenching the trees. 4. to administer a draft of medicine to (an
animal), esp. by force. 5. Archaic. to cause to drink. —*n.* 6. the act of
drenching. 7. something that drenches. 8. a preparation for drenching
or steeping. 9. a draft of medicine; esp. one administered to an animal
by force. [bef. 900; ME; OE *drēncan*, causative of *drincan* to
drink; OHG *drēnchen*, ON *drēkja*] —*drench'er*, *n.*
Dren-the (drēn'tə), *n.* a province in E Netherlands. 436,586; 1011 sq.
mi. (2620 sq. km).
Dres-den (drez'dan), *n.* the capital of Saxony in E Germany, on the
Elbe River. 518,057.
Dres-den chi-na, *n.* porcelain ware produced at Meissen, Germany.
dress (dres), *n.* 1. an outer garment for women and girls, consisting
of bodice and skirt cut or sewn as one piece. 2. clothing; apparel;
garb. 3. formal attire. 4. a particular form of appearance; guise. 5.
outer covering, as the plumage of birds. —*adj.* 6. of or for a dress or
dresses. 7. of or for a formal occasion. 8. requiring formal dress.
—*v.t.* 9. to put clothing upon; clothe. 10. a. to decorate, esp. for dis-